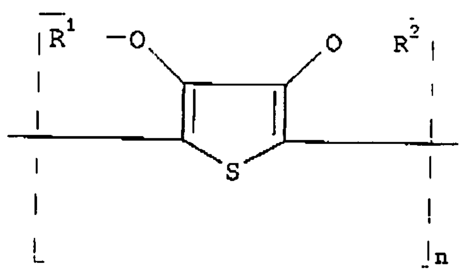
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity.

2. (Previously Presented) A substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

3. (Previously Presented) The conductive layer according to claim 2, wherein said conductive metal is silver.

4. (Previously Presented) The conductive layer according to claim 3, wherein said conductive layer further contains a 1-phenyl-5-mercato-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with one or more electron accepting groups.

5. (Original) A process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process.

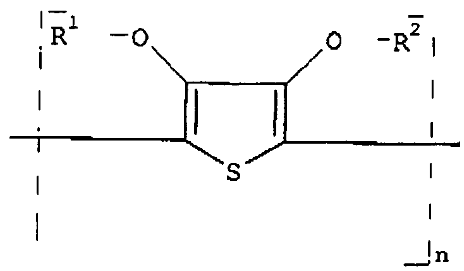
6. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a

conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer containing said intrinsically conductive polymer and a nucleation agent; and producing a non-continuous silver layer in said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

7. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 6, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 6, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):

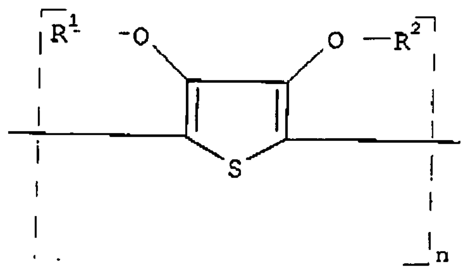


(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

10. (Original) A light emitting diode comprising a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity.

11. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 10, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

12. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 10, wherein said conductive metal is silver.

13. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 12, wherein said conductive layer further contains a 1-phenyl-5-mercato-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with one or more electron accepting groups.

14. (Previously Presented) A light light emitting diode prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, said process comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process.

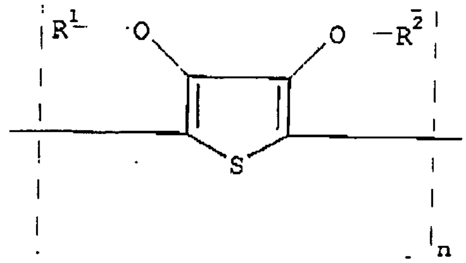
15. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 14, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer containing said intrinsically conductive polymer and a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer in said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

16. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 15, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

17. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 14, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating said support with a layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer, silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said

layer, and developing said exposed layer to produce said non-uniformly distributed silver.

18. (Previously Presented) The light emitting diode according to claim 14, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):

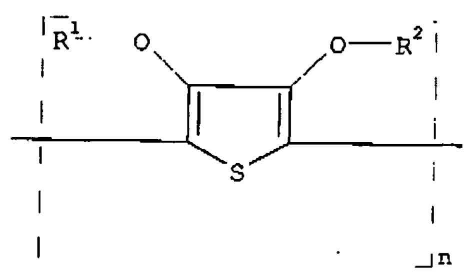


(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

19. (Original) A photovoltaic device comprising a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity.

20. (Previously Presented) The photovoltaic device according to claim 19, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an

optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

21. (Previously Presented) The photovoltaic device according to claim 19, wherein said conductive metal is silver.

22. (Previously Presented) The photovoltaic device according to claim 21, wherein said conductive layer further contains a 1-phenyl-5-mercato-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with one or more electron accepting groups.

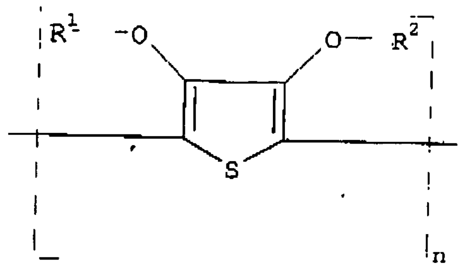
23. (Previously Presented) A photovoltaic device prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process.

24. (Currently Amended) The ~~second~~ photovoltaic device according to claim 23, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer containing said intrinsically conductive polymer and a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer in said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

25. (Currently Amended) The ~~second~~ photovoltaic device according to claim 24, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

26. (Currently Amended) The ~~second~~ photovoltaic device according to claim 23, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating said support with a layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer, silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said layer, and developing said exposed layer to produce said non-uniformly distributed silver.

27. (Currently Amended) The ~~second~~ photovoltaic device according to claim 23, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):

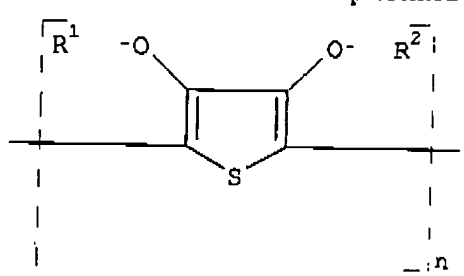


(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

28. (Original) A transistor comprising a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity.

29. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 28, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

30. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 28, wherein said conductive metal is silver.

31. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 30, wherein said conductive layer further contains a 1-phenyl-5-mercato-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with one or more electron accepting groups.

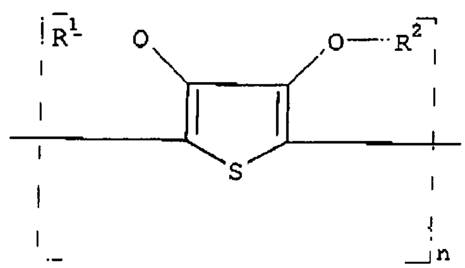
32. (Previously Presented) A transistor transistor prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process.

33. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 32, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer containing said intrinsically conductive polymer and a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer in said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

34. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 33, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

35. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 32, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating said support with a layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer, silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said layer, and developing said exposed layer to produce said non-uniformly distributed silver.

36. (Previously Presented) The transistor according to claim 32, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



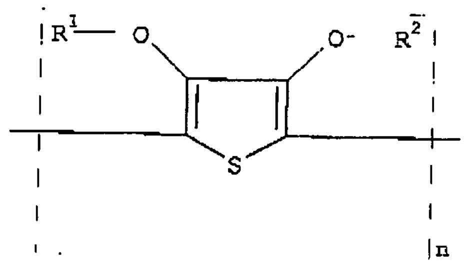
(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an

optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

37. (Original) An electroluminescent device comprising a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity.

38. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 37, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

39. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 37, wherein said conductive metal is silver.

40. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 39, wherein said conductive layer further contains a 1-phenyl-5-mercato-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with one or more electron accepting groups.

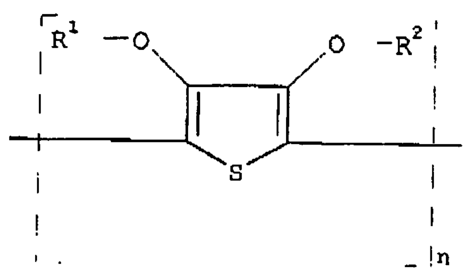
41. (Previously Presented) An electroluminescent device prepared by a process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process.

42. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 41, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating the support with a layer containing said intrinsically conductive polymer and a nucleation agent; producing a non-continuous silver layer in said nucleation layer using silver salt diffusion transfer.

43. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 42, wherein said nucleation agent is palladium sulphide.

44. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 41, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating said support with a layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer, silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said layer, and developing said exposed layer to produce said non-uniformly distributed silver.

45. (Previously Presented) The electroluminescent device according to claim 41, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

46. (Previously Presented) A substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, wherein said conductive metal is silver and said conductive layer further contains a 1-phenyl-5-

mercato-tetrazole compound in which the phenyl group is substituted with one or more electron accepting groups.

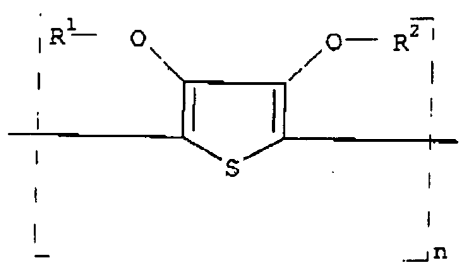
47. (Canceled)

48. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating said support with a layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer, silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said layer, and developing said exposed layer to produce said non-uniformly distributed silver.

49. (Canceled)

50. (Canceled)

51. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 48, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):

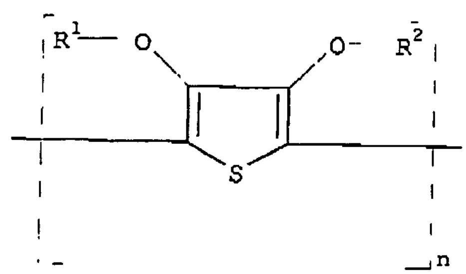


(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12}

alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

52. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a substantially transparent conductive layer on a support, said layer comprising an intrinsically conductive polymer and a conductive metal non-uniformly distributed therein and forming of itself a conductive entity, comprising the step of: preparing said non-uniformly distributed conductive metal by a photographic process, wherein said intrinsically conductive polymer contains structural units represented by formula (I):



(I)

wherein n is larger than 1 and each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene group or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene group, preferably an ethylene group, an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C_{1-12} alkyl- or phenyl-substituted ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group.

53. (Canceled)

54. (Canceled)

55. (Previously Presented) The process according to claim 52, wherein said photographic process comprises the steps of: coating said support with a layer containing an intrinsically conductive polymer, silver halide and gelatin with a weight ratio of gelatin to silver halide in the range of 0.05 to 0.3, image-wise exposing said layer, and developing said exposed layer to produce said non-uniformly distributed silver.

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.